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The American Observer

A free, virtuous, and enlightened people must know well the great principles and causes on which their happiness depends. — James Monroe

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WASHINGTON, D. C.

NOVEMBER 28, 1938

Poland Celebrates Its 20th Birthday

Year 1938 Marks Culmination of Remarkable Success in Foreign Policy

BUT FUTURE IS UNCERTAIN

Industry and Agriculture Are Not Sufficiently Developed to Ensure Security

This month the Republic of Poland celebrated its twentieth anniversary as an independent and sovereign state. It was a particularly significant celebration, for it marked what has been perhaps the most successful of Poland's 20 years. Since January 1, the republic has scored a series of brilliant diplomatic victories. Lithuania was forced to come to an agreement with Poland by the threat of invasion last March. When Czechoslovakia was dismembered, Poland seized a valuable portion for herself. Russia, a constant source of danger, has been temporarily isolated in the east, and Poland has replaced Czechoslovakia as the keystone of the small states lying between Russia and Germany.

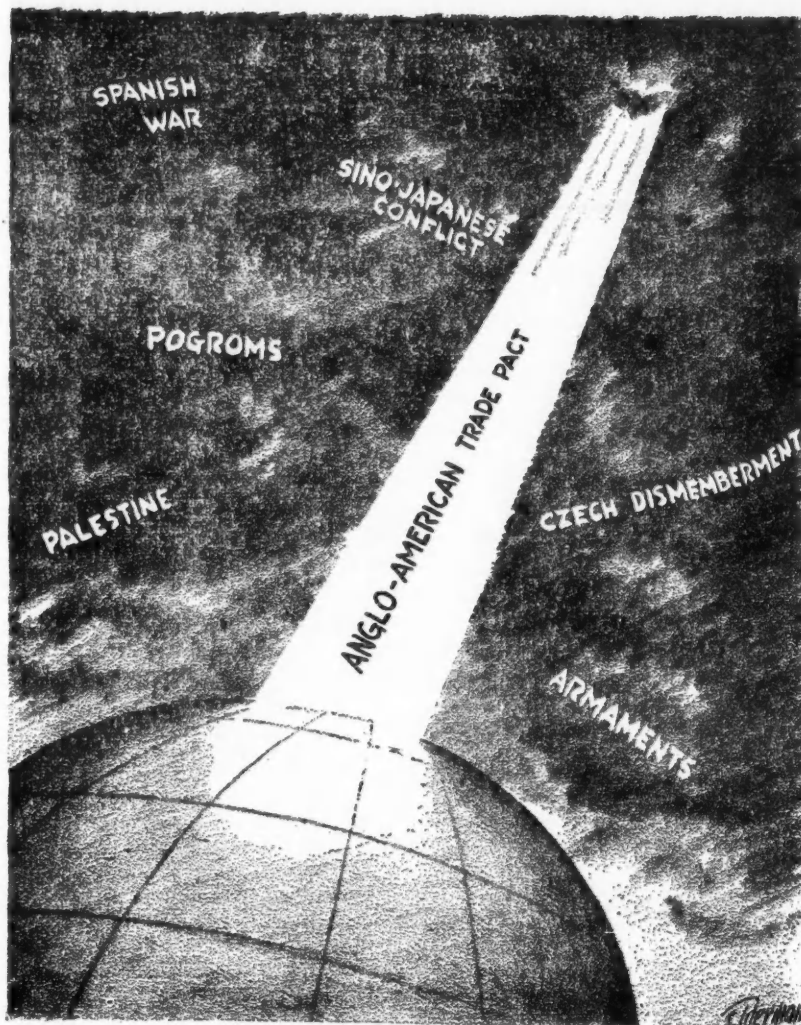
Postwar Poland

Polish successes in the last 20 years have been generally in the field of foreign policy, a fact that is not surprising when considered in the light of Poland's geographic position, and recent European history. When Poland emerged from the World War, she was in a ruin more complete and widespread even than that of Belgium. Three times the Russian and German armies had surged back and forth across the length and breadth of the land. Railway tracks had been torn up, stations destroyed, farms burned, farm animals killed for food, factories blown up, and whole cities gutted. It was out of this wreckage that the new Polish republic was created by the Allies in 1918, after more than a century of partition between Austria, Germany, and Russia.

The world into which the new state was born was fraught with danger. To the west lay the defeated and sullen Germany, shorn of her armed might, but not of her pride. Beyond the eastern frontiers stretched the immense Soviet Union. The doctrine of world revolution adopted by its leaders cast a dark shadow upon Polish security. Either one of these powers was enough worry in itself, but the two in combination presented a terrible threat to Polish existence. Both held what might be called legitimate claims against Poland. The Germans felt that they had been robbed of a valuable part of Lower Silesia and, more important, that the Polish "corridor" to the sea, cut through by separating East Prussia from the rest of Germany, should be retrieved as soon as German strength was regained. Russia's grievance lay in the fact that the Poles had taken a large area north of Ruthenia containing 6,000,000 Russian peoples.

Between these two powers Poland was caught, as someone has written, "like a ship between two icebergs." Unlike the Czechs, the Poles had almost no natural frontiers for protection. West, north, and east, Poland stretches out in a broad, flat plain that amply justifies the meaning of the word Poland—"land of fields." On the frontiers there are neither mountains nor broad rivers. Only in the east is the frontier protected for a limited distance by the huge Pripietki marshes that cover an area

(Concluded on page 8)



THROUGH THE CLOUDS

ELDERMAN IN WASHINGTON POST

A Matter of Motivation

A person who goes to France to live, without ever having studied French, may make more progress toward the mastery of the language within a few weeks than the average student taking French in school does in a year. One may achieve the same results with a language if he takes a position calling for its use. Similarly, one who takes a position which requires an understanding of mathematics may, in a few weeks, get further with his mathematical studies than a student in school ordinarily does in a year or more. A young man who goes to work in a newspaper office may very quickly learn more about current political problems than he learned in all the history or civics classes which he attended while in school.

Such facts as these are familiar to all of us, and the explanation is not hard to find. Most individuals are capable of doing a great deal more than they actually do. Day after day they realize only a fraction of their opportunities. They are, as a usual thing, satisfied with achievement which is merely poor to fair. It requires energy and initiative to bring all their powers into play, and, in the ordinary affairs of life, they lack the energy to push forward and extend themselves to the limit. Only an unusual need calls for supreme effort. Occasionally they feel such need. The motive for unusual effort is then in sight. Such is the case when they find themselves in a foreign land unable to speak the language, or when they must learn a great deal in some field quickly in order to hold a job. The trouble with school work is that too often it is not sufficiently motivated. The student feels no immediate need for mastery. Suppose, for example, he is taking a course in mathematics. He is called upon to work a problem. Yet he realizes that the instructor already knows the answer. He is doing the work merely that he may learn how to do it. There is no immediate reward in sight for mastery and no immediate penalty for failure. So his full powers are not called into play.

It is at this point that the superior student differentiates himself from the ordinary. Distant goals seem as real to him as immediate goals seem to the ordinary. He understands the value of careful preparation; the value of a growing education. The very process of learning and of becoming more competent and better informed appeals to him, gives him a sensation of pleasure. The immediate pleasure of achievement, together with the anticipation of remote benefits, serves as a compelling motive. His full energies are called into action and he moves forward. Probably there are students who are incapable of responding to such inducements. They are destined to be the "hewers of wood and drawers of water." But many there are who are capable of achievement on the highest levels, and for them dawdling, inattention, lethargy, slackness, are sins against their finest possibilities.

Britain and America Reach Trade Accord

Agreement Regarded as Most Important of Hull Reciprocal Tariff Treaties

DEEP SIGNIFICANCE IS SEEN

Interpreted as Move by English-Speaking Democracies to Offset Influence of Nazis

On the afternoon of November 17, Secretary of State Cordell Hull, representing the government of the United States, Prime Minister MacKenzie King, representing Canada, and Sir Ronald Lindsay, the British ambassador to the United States, representing his government, met in the East Room of the White House and there, in the presence of President Roosevelt, signed two very important treaties. They were trade agreements, one between the United States and Great Britain, and the other between this country and Canada. The Canadian treaty merely reaffirmed a previous agreement which our government had made with Canada, with some modifications. The treaty with Great Britain was a new one and the most important of all the agreements which Secretary Hull has made during his effort of the last four years to break down barriers to commerce.

British-American Relations

The treaty with Great Britain is noteworthy in two ways. It is important because of the place Great Britain occupies in our foreign trade. Percy W. Bidwell, an outstanding authority on international trade, writing about the proposed trade treaty between Great Britain and the United States for the October 1937 *Foreign Affairs*, describes the British-American commercial relations in these graphic terms:

The commercial significance of such an agreement hardly needs emphasis. The United States and the United Kingdom are the leaders in world trade. Between them, they buy 28 per cent of the world's imports and sell 24 per cent of all exports. To say that the United Kingdom is America's best customer tells only half the truth. Our exports to the United Kingdom in 1936 were valued at \$440,000,000, a sum equal to our combined sales to nine European countries, viz., France, Germany, Italy, Belgium, the Netherlands, Denmark, Norway, Finland, and Czechoslovakia. Forty-seven million Britishers bought more American goods than the thousand million persons who inhabit the continent of Asia.

From the English point of view, world trade, like Caesar's Gaul, is divided into three parts: (1) trade with the colonies and the self-governing commonwealths that comprise the British Empire; (2) trade with the United States; and (3) trade with other foreign countries. Of every \$100 worth of foreign goods brought into the United Kingdom, \$18 is supplied by the United States; of every \$100 of British goods sold in foreign markets, the United States buys \$12.50. No country, not even one of the Dominions, exports as much to the United Kingdom as does the United States; only India, Australia and occasionally Canada outrank the United States as a market for English goods.

When, therefore, the United States makes an agreement with Great Britain designed to encourage the commerce of the two nations, the step is about as important as if treaties were made with nine other leading European nations. But this treaty has another significance which perhaps overshadows the commercial aspects. It indicates that the United States and Great Britain are drawing closer together. They are planning their commercial pol-

icies so that they will depend more upon each other than in the past. This indicates that the British will depend less upon Germany. Not only that, but it served as evidence that America and Britain are working in harmony. Germany is warned in effect that she will be increasingly isolated if she does not come along and "play ball" with the other powers on friendly terms. The negotiations preliminary to the signing of this treaty were hurried, so that an indication of British-American solidarity might be given at this particular time of world crisis.

Many Items Affected

When we examine the British and Canadian treaties, we find that they affect about 3,000 items or kinds of goods which enter into commerce between the United States and Great Britain, Canada, and the British colonies. The object of this is to increase trade. The British treaty, for example, lowers or removes the import duties on a good many articles which Americans need to sell to the British. Presumably these goods will now find a readier market in Great Britain. In return for this favor, the United States government lowers or removes the import duties on a number of things which British producers need to sell in America. Presumably this will increase American purchases of such goods. This treaty, therefore, like the agreements Secretary Hull has negotiated with 18 other countries, is a give-and-take affair. That is why the treaties are called "reciprocity" treaties. One nation grants a favor to imports from another country, and then the other country "reciprocates" by granting similar favors to its partner in the treaty arrangement.

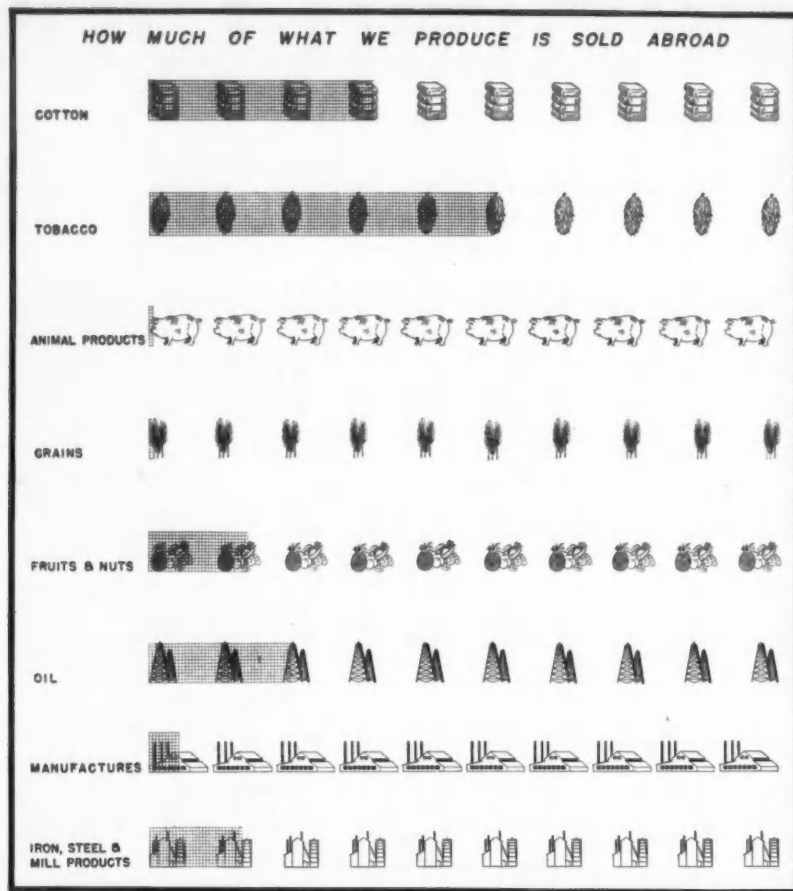
The most important concessions given by Great Britain to American trade relate to agricultural products. The import duties on a number of our products entering Great Britain are either removed or lowered. Concessions of this kind are made for wheat, lard, fruit juices, rice, apples, pears, canned fruits, and so on. Cord and cotton already enter free of duty and the treaty promises that this situation shall continue; that is, that taxes shall not be imposed on the import of such articles from the United States. The British tariff on a number of nonagricultural products produced in America was also lowered. This was done in the case of many kinds of machinery, leather, and chemical products. It appears, however, that the farmers of the United States will be the chief beneficiaries of this treaty with Great Britain.

Wheat Market

To see how the treaty works and what the possible benefits may be, we may take wheat as an example. The wheat farmers of the United States have suffered great losses since the depression began because foreign buyers of wheat have almost disappeared. Before the depression about a fifth of the entire wheat crop grown by Americans was purchased by foreigners. Farmers regularly raised enough wheat to supply the demands of the American people, plus around 200,000,000 bushels which they sold abroad. Then quite suddenly foreigners quit buying wheat. There were several reasons for this. One, of course, was the depression. But that was not the sole explanation. If it had been, the situation would not be so serious, for farmers might look forward to the time when world prosperity might return. Then they might expect to sell their wheat abroad again.

The chief explanation for the loss of the foreign market, however, was not the depression, but the fact that nearly every country of the world became intensely nationalistic. Each nation was looking to the time when it might be obliged to engage in war. If it should engage in war, and if its enemies should destroy its foreign commerce, it wanted still to be independent so that its people might still have food to eat and so that they might still carry on war. Each nation, therefore, wanted to raise its own wheat so that it might have its own bread without depending on foreign imports.

Nearly all the nations began to raise their tariffs on wheat so that it could not



FOREIGN TRADE AND DOMESTIC PRODUCTION
Each symbol represents 10 per cent of total production. Shaded portion represents percentage sold abroad.

be imported. Great Britain, along with the other countries, adopted this policy. It placed a tariff of six cents a bushel on wheat. This encouraged the British farmers to raise more wheat than they had been raising. Other countries, of course, placed very much higher taxes on the importation of wheat. Some did not depend on tariffs to keep foreign wheat out. They simply passed laws establishing quotas and providing that only certain amounts of wheat might be bought from abroad. In certain cases importation was practically prohibited.

As a result of these restrictions the foreign market for wheat practically dried up. Last year the wheat farmers of America, instead of selling a fifth of their total crop abroad, sold only about a twentieth to foreigners. This meant, of course, that they could not sell all that they raised. Surpluses developed and became very serious during the depression years. Prices fell because the farmers could not sell all of their wheat. Then the government had to step in to help them. It paid them to cut down their production so that they could sell all that they raised. This happened not only in the case of wheat farmers, but in the case of many other producers as well. So much government con-

trol came in that many people spoke of "regimentation."

The treaty removes the tax of six cents a bushel, which has been charged against wheat entering Great Britain from the United States. This gives the American wheat growers a better chance to compete with the Canadians and Australians, who have been selling wheat to Great Britain without paying any tax. It should stimulate the purchase of American wheat in Great Britain. Naturally, this may hurt British farmers somewhat, and it will injure Canadian wheat farmers. They must be compensated by other provisions of the treaty.

U. S. Tariff Lowered

Of course, the United States did not receive concessions for its products without granting concessions in return. We find, accordingly, that the import duties on a number of British products entering the United States have been lowered. A number of favors are granted to British producers by our government. While the British are making it easier for Americans to sell farm products in British markets, the United States through this treaty makes it easier for British producers to sell a number of their manufactured

products in this country. Duties are lowered on British textiles, metals, and various specialties. Certain kinds of cotton and woolen goods will come in more cheaply than they have been coming. Tariffs are also reduced on pottery, glassware, furniture, whisky, and other articles.

The American State Department in summing up the concessions made by the two countries, says that "although it is, of course, to be assumed that concessions made by the United States will result in increased importation, great care has been taken to keep the reductions in duty within such limits as to avoid injury to American industries."

"Most-Favored Nation"

An important feature of this treaty, as of the others Secretary Hull has negotiated, is the so-called "most-favored nation" clause. The United States has agreements with nearly all the nations that if it granted a reduction in tariff duties on some particular product from one country, it will automatically reduce the rates on the import of that product from other countries. When, for example, the United States lowers the duty on a certain kind of manufactured cotton goods to the British, the same reduction applies to that brand of cotton goods from any other nation to which we accord "most-favored nation" treatment. In effect, this means that the reductions apply to every nation except Germany. Our government holds that the Germans have discriminated against American goods, and so, favors extended to other nations are not extended to Germany. When, therefore, we make a treaty with any nation, breaking down the tariff wall on certain of its products, we are at the same time breaking down the tariff wall against the trade of other nations.

It is to be expected that a treaty of this kind will be praised in certain quarters and attacked in others. No tariff law can be written which does not help some industries and hurt others. If, as a result of the treaty, imports into the United States are increased, there are American industries which will feel the force of competition. Foreign goods will come to compete with the goods which certain of our manufacturers have been producing. If this happens, however—if foreigners are able to send certain classes of goods into the United States and to sell them more cheaply than American producers can produce them—the American purchasers will get the advantages of the lower prices. Furthermore, manufacturers who, as a result of the treaty, find it easier to sell goods in foreign markets will benefit just as the farmers will.

Other Treaties

What about the other treaties which Secretary Hull has negotiated—the treaties with the 18 other nations? Have these agreements resulted in an increase of American trade? Have they strengthened our commerce and contributed toward American prosperity? It is almost impossible to answer that question. Certainly our trade has increased with the countries with which the treaties have been made. But many factors enter into this development, and just what part the treaties have played cannot easily be determined. The New York *Herald-Tribune*, one of the leading Republican papers of the country, is moderately hopeful. It does not think that the Hull treaties "will ever suffice to hew out that road back to free international markets, prosperity, and world peace, of which Secretary Hull has dreamed." It does think, however, that, inasmuch as "the United States and Great Britain between them account for a quarter or more of all surviving international trade in the world . . . an agreement looking toward a reduction of barriers between two such traders with a generalization of the reductions toward others, must be of some consequence."

The general subject of international trade will be discussed by "America's Town Meeting of the Air," Thursday night, December 1, at 9:30 eastern standard time, over the National Broadcasting Company. The principal speaker will be Paul Van Zeeland, former Belgian premier, who will be assisted by a panel of outstanding authorities.



SIGNING THE TRADE PACTS

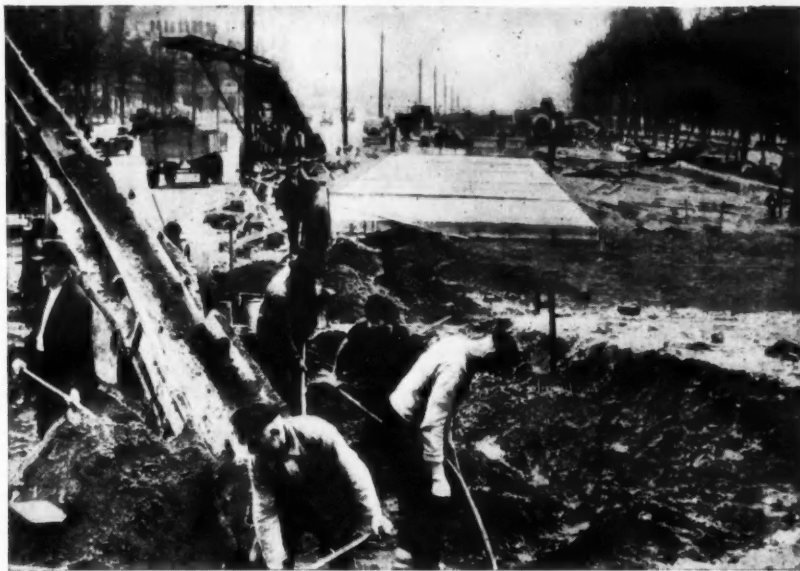
The historic East Room of the White House was the scene of the signing of the important American-British and American-Canadian trade agreements. Left to right (seated): A. E. Overton, second secretary of the British Board of Trade; British Ambassador Sir Ronald Lindsay; President Roosevelt; Canadian Prime Minister Mackenzie King; American Secretary of State Hull. (Standing): Assistant Secretary of State Sayre; Canadian Minister to the United States Marler; Dr. O. D. Skelton, undersecretary of external affairs of Canada; and Charles Barnes of the Trade Agreements Division of the State Department.

AROUND THE WORLD

Great Britain: In the Hall of Victory of the Chigi Palace in Rome, Lord Perth and Count Ciano recently affixed their signatures for the governments of Great Britain and Italy respectively to the long-delayed Anglo-Italian agreement which has been so praised and denounced, and which has so long hung in abeyance pending a settlement of the Spanish war. When the flowery coating of diplomatic language is shorn from the agreement, the following points stand out: Britain has agreed virtually to an insurgent victory in Spain which, from an international point of view, means a victory for Mussolini, to recognize Italy's equal position in the Mediterranean, her conquest of Ethiopia, and to keep the Suez Canal open at all times to Italian shipping, no matter what may happen. Mussolini's government, in return, has agreed to cease harrying the British by spreading anti-British propaganda among the Moslems, by threatening to dry up the River Nile, and with it Egypt, by shutting off its source at Lake Tana in Ethiopia, and also to refrain from infringing upon the independence of the British-dominated districts of the lower Arabian peninsula, Yemen, and Saudi Arabia. To sum up, the British have generally given in to Mussolini's wishes, while the Italians have agreed merely to call a halt to the continual sniping at British interests carried on for the purpose of forcing British acquiescence.

While this, one of the keystones of Chamberlain's policies, was being concluded, the rift in British political opinion continued to widen. In Bridgewater, Somerset, one of the strongholds of Conservatism, the Conservative candidate for Parliament was defeated by Vernon Bartlett, a supporter of Anthony Eden and an outspoken critic of Chamberlain's foreign policy. This defeat shocked Conservatives, and injected a new hope into Liberals and Laborites who have held that Chamberlain's policy of appeasing the dictators was mistakenly conceived.

Far East: Two protests handed to the Japanese government by United States Ambassador Joseph Grew in Tokyo have been rejected by the Japanese government. One protested the closing of the Yangtze River, the great central commercial artery of China, to all navigation but Japanese. The other called attention to Japan's breach of the Nine-Power Treaty, guaranteeing an open door to all foreign trade in China on equal terms, a treaty to which the Japanese government was signatory. The two protests having been made, and both having been rejected, it is no exaggeration to say that relations between the United States and Japan are strained. Britain and France having been similarly



THE NAZIS CHANGE THE FACE OF BERLIN

In line with a gigantic program to reconstruct the German capital, the government is building a broad highway to bisect Berlin from east to west.

rebuffed, there now ensues a lull in which Washington, London, and Paris are making up their minds what action, individual or collective, is to be taken, if any.

In the meantime, the Japanese advances in China have stalled once more as Chinese troops in the south, center, and north have swung back to the offensive. Canton, which fell to a Japanese landing party a month ago, is now being besieged by a large Chinese army, necessitating large Japanese reinforcements. Two hundred thousand guerrilla fighters have pushed down the Yangtze close enough to Shanghai to throw that metropolis into considerable confusion. According to reports of missionaries and Japanese news agencies, Chinese Communists have infiltrated into Manchoukuo itself and now hold control over areas north of Harbin and northwest of Tsitsihar, stretching the war front from Siberia, south nearly to Burma, where a new highway connecting China with the south is near completion.

France: The trend away from Popular Front social reforms and back toward the conservatism of former days gained momentum in France recently as Premier Edouard Daladier took advantage of emergency powers granted him to issue 58 separate decrees which have virtually wiped out most of the social legislation passed during the last two years by the Leftist government of Leon Blum. The 40-hour week and five-hour day have gone, strikes are outlawed, indirect taxes have

boosted the price of sugar, tobacco, coffee, gasoline, postage, bus fares, telephone tolls, and other expenditures which fall upon the base of the population. Government employees have had their salaries slashed, and trade unionism has been severely curtailed. At the same time, restrictions upon the moneyed classes have been eased to ensure a free and sufficient flow of capital by offering the possibility of substantial profits to those who have enough money to invest.

Refugees: As refugees from Germany began storming foreign consulates and embassies in Germany for visas to emigrate recently, the leading democratic governments acted to find havens in which these fugitives could be settled. Pressed by the urgency of the situation, Belgium and the Netherlands prepared temporary concentration camps where German Jews could be quartered pending departure for other points.

A most important development was a series of conferences held in London between United States Ambassador Joseph Kennedy and officials of the British government. The two great democratic powers discussed a large-scale plan for settling German Jewish refugees in the sparsely populated sectors of the vast British Empire, an undertaking which might be financed by the United States to the extent of \$150,000,000—although the cost of settling all the German Jews has been estimated at nearer \$600,000,000. Sectors of the British Empire under consideration included British Guiana, a tropical colony in South America; Tanganyika, Kenya Colony, and Northern Rhodesia in Africa. All these are equatorial or nearly so, but it is believed by some that the highland regions offer a climate cool enough for concentrated white settlement. The premier of Australia rejected any scheme for large-scale settlement on that continent, although it is reported that privately he agreed to take 50,000 German Jews annually for three years. Canada, which, like Australia, has a great deal of excess land space, also greeted colonization suggestions coldly.

Ukraine: The 32,000,000 people of Soviet Ukraine speak a dialect softer than that of northern Russia, and their way of living is more European. They have long been more prosperous than other Russians for the reason that the region they inhabit is one of the richest in Russia and in Europe. The climate is pleasant, coal and

iron are produced in great quantities, and a system of rivers and railroads combines to tie the district together into the busiest industrial and agricultural region of the Soviet Union. From it comes the best of what Russia produces, in minerals, in the crops that grow from the famous black soil, and the highest development of hydroelectric power, commerce, and manufacturing industries.

The great wealth of this region has long stimulated the imagination of Adolf Hitler, who has openly stated it to be the object of his projected Nazi drive to the east. His ambitions along these lines are encouraged by the fact that the Ukrainians have occasionally moved for independence from Russia, and by the fact that part of Ukraine lies outside of Russia. The thin eastern point of Ruthenia, Czechoslovakia, contains a large Ukrainian majority, as does the province of Galicia.

Hitler's present campaign seems to be to concentrate upon Ruthenia as a basis for a national Ukraine movement which, if successful, would culminate in a Ukraine state dominated by Nazi Germany. Such would give Germany access to its great wealth, and Russia would be shut up in the cold northern regions and seriously crippled.

Over Ruthenia, the proposed base for the Ukrainian movement, a struggle is now going on. Since Hitler dominates Czechoslovakia, he is in a position to dominate that province. But neighboring states have other ideas. Hungary and Poland, which believe that Hitler has gone far enough,



NEW YORK TIMES
THE BALKANS

wish this region turned over to Hungary, and a common Polish-Hungarian border placed in Hitler's path. The Poles fear that a Ukrainian movement would rouse the 6,000,000 Russians in Poland first of all, and are worried. As we go to press, a battle is reportedly raging in the wild Ruthenian mountains between detachments of Czechs and Germans on one side, and Poles and Hungarians on the other, lending much justification to the belief that matters are by no means settled.

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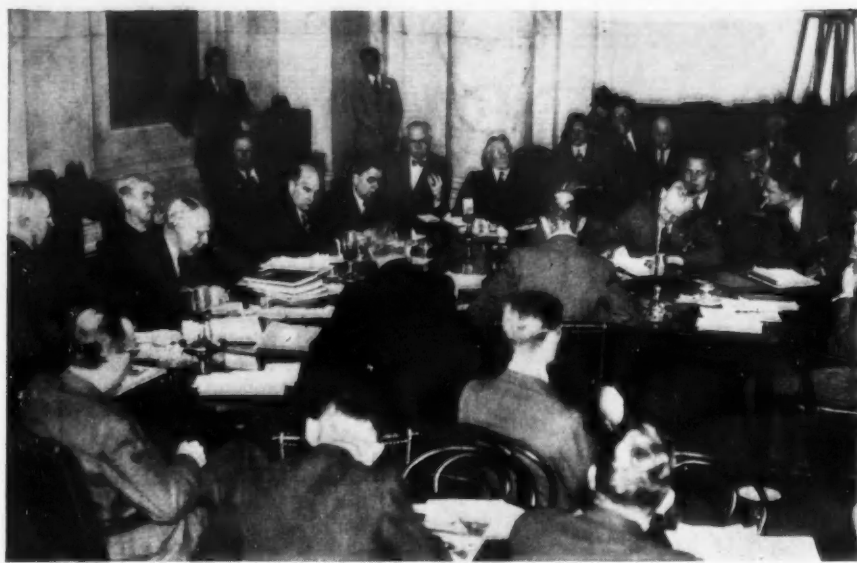
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MOTORBOATS FOR THE BRITISH NAVY

Several of these high-speed boats were accepted, after tests, by the British navy. Armed with torpedoes these fast and small vessels can be sent against larger ships. They travel so rapidly that they are difficult to hit, and have a good chance of coming within easy range of their target. The navies of all nations are greatly interested in this new offensive weapon.



AN INVESTIGATION RESUMES ITS WORK

The joint congressional committee which is investigating the TVA reconvened a few days ago. The Supreme Court, at the same time, held hearings on a case involving the constitutionality of the valley project.

American Reaction

Shocked horror, deep disgust, and universal condemnation by the American people greeted stories coming from Germany recently, telling of the persecution of German Jews by the Nazis. The sentiment of the entire nation was seemingly expressed by President Roosevelt when he said: "I myself could scarcely believe that such things could occur in a twentieth-century civilization." The President went on to denounce the happenings in Germany in as strong language as the head of a government could possibly use in discussing events in another country. Catholics and Protestants and Jews, Republicans and Democrats, seconded the President fervently, with scarcely a disagreeing voice.

The United States is taking a leading role in developing plans to help refugees. The President announced that 12,000 to 15,000 German refugees, now in this country on temporary permits, would not be forced to leave under present conditions, and that the United States may relax its immigration laws to take in more refugees. Joseph P. Kennedy, American ambassador to England, has been working with British officials to arrange a haven for the persecuted thousands. Miss Dorothy Thompson, prominent columnist, led a group of well-known journalists in raising funds to help the young Polish Jew who killed a German envoy in Paris, thus providing the spark which set off the long sequence of violence, destruction, and repression.

The episode has served to increase public approval of the newly stressed foreign policy of the Roosevelt administration; namely, that the United States must cooperate with Latin American nations to protect the western hemisphere from all possible aggression, and that this country must build up its defenses as rapidly as is practical. In the same story which reported the President's statement on the German situation, the *New York Times* said that he "made it known that he was considering adequate measures in collaboration with the 20 other American republics and Canada for defense of this continent—North, Central, and South America—against any threat of attack from another continent. Solidarity among the countries in this purpose would be his aim, he declared." All this emphasizes the importance of the Pan American Conference to be held at Lima, Peru, beginning December 9.

New Meaning for CIO

The temporary Committee for Industrial Organization is no more; in its place, there is the Congress of Industrial Organizations, with a constitution, duly elected officers, and all the machinery of a permanent labor organization.

A constitutional convention at Pittsburgh terminated the old CIO, but brought the new CIO into being. Its first president—elected unanimously—is John L. Lewis, who has been the guiding hand behind the CIO since its inception in 1935. The two vice-presidents are Philip Murray, chairman of the Steel Workers Organizing Committee, and Sidney Hillman, who holds a similar position in the Textile Workers Organizing Committee. James E.

Carey, 27-year-old president of the United Electrical and Radio Workers, is the first secretary of the Congress.

As far as the activities of the CIO are concerned, there will be little difference as a result of the new setup. The CIO is pledged to work for the organizing of laborers according to industries; under this system of organization, it has built up its membership from one million to approximately four million within three years. The important question following the convention is: What effect will it have on the possibilities of peace between the CIO and the American Federation of Labor?

The answer to that question is not readily apparent. The CIO received a letter from President Roosevelt, stressing the importance of cooperation rather than competition between the two great labor organizations. The letter was given "serious consideration," but nothing tangible was done. Those who hope that the two groups will soon come to some understanding were encouraged, however, by the fact that speakers at the convention spent little time or energy denouncing the A. F. of L. And officially, at least, the CIO stands ready to consider any proposition which will not force it to give up its program of industrial organization.

Acreage Allotments

American farmers next year will plant not more than 275,000,000 acres in what are known as "soil-depleting" crops—cotton, rice, wheat, corn, and tobacco—if they comply with the government's AAA program. The remainder of the nation's more than 400,000,000 acres of crop land must go into "soil-building" crops, such as alfalfa and clover, or into gardens, orchards, and so on.

There is \$712,000,000 in subsidy payments waiting for the farmers who agree not to plant more than their allotted shares. The AAA will pay two cents a pound on cotton, 17 cents



LEAVING THE CABINET

Attorney General Homer S. Cummings, whose resignation becomes effective in January.

The Week in the

What the American People Are

a bushel on wheat, nine cents a bushel on corn, 10 cents a hundredweight on rice, and approximately one cent a pound on tobacco, which farmers could raise but do not. Another inducement to the farmers to comply with the AAA allotments is the knowledge that unless they do, they will not be eligible to receive loans from the government on their surplus crops.

This year, the Department of Agriculture's "goal" for soil-depleting crops was 282,500,000 acres. The 7,500,000 reduction is to be made largely in wheat plantings, since the greatest surplus this year is in wheat.

It is hard to say how successful the AAA will be in getting farmers to comply with their allotments. There is considerable unrest among the farmers over the entire AAA program. That unrest showed itself in several elections, especially in Kansas and Iowa. It may have a decided effect on the crop-reduction program. But since the whole AAA depends upon getting the farmers to cooperate in planting fewer acres, Secretary of Agriculture Wallace may be counted on to do everything possible to encourage farmers to comply.

TVA on Trial

For six hours recently, the Supreme Court listened to the pros and cons concerning the Tennessee Valley Authority. Within a few weeks, the justices will decide whether or not the TVA should be prevented from selling electricity in competition with private utilities in the Tennessee Valley region.

The important question seems to be: Is producing and selling electricity the most important function of the TVA, or is it only incidental to improving navigation and preventing floods on the Tennessee River and its tributaries? The TVA lawyers contend that the TVA dams were built primarily for the latter purposes. But, they argue, since the dams are there, and since water power is available, it would be an extravagance to waste it.

The private companies assert that improving navigation and preventing floods are but subterfuges to conceal the real purpose of the TVA, which is to compete—unconstitutionally—with the private power companies, to undersell and perhaps ruin them. TVA is able to sell its electricity at lower rates, they say, because of the advantages which it enjoys as a government agency. This argument over the TVA has raged since its inception; it has been the chief source of friction between the Roosevelt administration and the great utility industry.

This is not the first time the TVA has been before the Supreme Court. It received a favorable decision two years ago, but that decision involved only a small phase of its program. The present case covers much more ground. It was appealed to the Supreme Court by the private companies last spring, when the federal district court in eastern Tennessee decided in favor of the TVA.

Meanwhile, the 10-man congressional committee which has been investigating the TVA since Congress adjourned has resumed its hearings in Washington. This committee's report is certain to have a great deal of influence on the future of the TVA.

FSA Houses

Down in the southeastern corner of Missouri, the federal government's Farm Security Administration has been building farm homes for \$930 to \$1,105 apiece. Each house has four or five rooms—a kitchen, a combined living-dining room, and two or three bedrooms. Although there is no bathroom, no plumbing, and no electricity, the houses are considerably better than those in which the 100 farm families had been living before the FSA began its construction project.

The secret of the low cost of the houses lies in the fact that they are built in panels. These panels are constructed at a central plant—almost a factory—and then hauled to the spot where the house is to stand. Five men

can assemble the panels for a house in one day. According to the FSA officials, much of the work can be done by men who are not skilled carpenters; thus labor costs are reduced.

The Missouri project is largely an experiment, of course, but FSA experts believe they have hit upon a plan by which low-income farm families can have comfortable, attrac-



THE GOVERNMENT

But the total cost of this four-room dwelling, erected by the government, and land improvement

tive homes at a very small cost. A panel-manufacturing plant can serve an area of 60 square miles economically, it is claimed.

Stabilizing Pay

General Motors Corporation, one of the three largest automobile-producing firms in the United States, has set up a plan by which it hopes to assure its workmen of a living



QUIET, PLEASE!

TALBUT IN WASHINGTON NEWS

wage throughout the year. Since automobile factories are equipped to turn out more cars than they can sell, they must stand idle part of the time; therefore, workmen in those factories are frequently unemployed several months in the year. While these workmen make fairly good incomes when they are employed, few of them save enough to see themselves comfortably through these periods of unemployment. Many of them have been forced to go on relief during those periods; Detroit, Flint, and other cities which are automobile centers have found them to be quite a burden at times.

The General Motors plan, which goes into effect in January, is a form of unemployment compensation. A workman who is laid off will be paid, by the company, three-fifths of his regular weekly wage. For instance, if he ordinarily makes \$40 a week, he will receive \$24 a week while he is out of work. Then, when he goes back to work, he will pay back \$8 a week to the company until he has repaid all that he received while unemployed.

All workmen who have been with the Gen-

The United States

Are Doing, Saying, and Thinking

eral Motors Corporation five years or more are eligible for the payments; those who have been with the company from two to five years will receive two-fifths of their regular weekly wage. It is estimated that about 150,000 of the GMC's 200,000 employees will come under the plan.

The payments which are made to employees who have been laid off are really loans. But

Robert H. Jackson (see page 6), but Governor Frank Murphy of Michigan, who was defeated in his bid for reelection, has been mentioned also.

Many political writers believe that Mr. Cummings' resignation may be the first of several changes in the President's "official family." Rumors floating around Washington include Secretary of Commerce Roper, Postmaster General Farley, Secretary of Navy Swanson, and Secretary of War Woodring among the cabinet members who may resign for various reasons—political, financial, and personal. But there is nothing other than rumor on which to base such predictions.

New York Schools

New York state spends more on each pupil in its schools than any other state in the union. Yet an exhaustive study of New York schools, made by the state Board of Regents over a three-year period, found that in many respects public education is sadly inadequate.

The chairman of the committee, Dr. Luther Gulick, reported that New York young people are getting "as good, and in many cases a better, education than are the youth of other comparable American states." But he goes on to say that the schools, particularly the high schools, are failing to equip their pupils to earn a living, and to teach them the fundamentals of good citizenship. In respect to the latter, he says:

Up to the present time the work of the schools in turning out good citizens has been far from successful. We have been too busy "preparing" for college. An intimate study of citizenship training in the schools of New York State made by the inquiry shows that, except for a few school systems which are making an intelligent and conscientious effort, education for citizenship is now seriously neglected.

On the whole, youths finish or drop out of high school without an adequate knowledge, understanding, or interest in the underlying economic, international, and governmental public questions.

An education which will begin to eradicate American illiteracy in economics and in international relations, and which will give each youth some understanding of his government, local, state, and federal, and of his part in it, will require the best efforts of the school system in the years that lie ahead.

The committee made several specific recommendations intended to improve the schools. First, it would extend high school two years; high school graduates would leave school with what is now a junior-college education. It would put 20,000 New York teachers under tenure laws to give them more security, and to enable them to retire on pensions at 65. It would set a minimum salary of \$1,200 for teachers in rural schools; the minimum is now \$800. It would do away with many small rural schools, establishing in their place consolidated schools in which the pupils could have better equipment and teaching.

New Nickel

A new coin—the Jefferson nickel—is jingling in the nation's pocket this month. According to law, the design of a coin may not be changed oftener than every 25 years. Last February the familiar buffalo nickel had its 25th birthday. It will not be minted any longer; while many of the buffalo nickels will continue to circulate for years, they will gradually be replaced by the Jefferson nickels.

The new coin has a reproduction of Thomas Jefferson's profile on one side, and on the other, of the former President's home at Monticello. It bears two mottos, "E pluribus unum" and "In God We Trust," as well as the date and the word, "Liberty." The government's three mints, at Philadelphia, San Francisco, and Denver, have been turning out the new nickels for several weeks; they were released in cities all over the nation at the same time.

The Jefferson nickel is the first coin with a new design since 1932, when a special quarter-dollar, authorized by an act of Congress, was issued to celebrate the Washington bicentennial. The dime now in use was issued in 1916, and the Lincoln penny in 1909.



FSA PHOTO

A HOUSE FOR \$930
lent by the Federal Security Administration, including food storage shed, provisions to \$1,962.92.

they bear no interest, and they are to be repaid only if and when the workman is given a job. The corporation will lose some money by the scheme, because for various reasons some of the men will not go back to work. But its executives feel that the increased security which the men will enjoy will be worth the expense.

The General Motors plan is a step toward the "annual wage" which is the goal of em-



YES, SIR—IT'S A BUMPER CROP YEAR
MESSNER IN ROCHESTER TIMES-UNION

ple and labor leaders in many industries. Automobile workers are not the only laborers who suffer from seasonal unemployment; the same problem faces steel workers, construction workers, and many others. The General Motors experiment may set a pattern for other firms to follow, if it proves to be a success.

Cabinet Shuffle?

The recent announcement by President Roosevelt that Homer S. Cummings would resign his position as attorney general in January was not unexpected. Washington observers have predicted for some time that Mr. Cummings would leave the cabinet. While he has supported the President in most instances, it is known that he disagrees with some of the policies which the New Deal has been following. That alone, however, is probably not the principal reason for Mr. Cummings' resignation. No doubt the reason which was given—that he desired to reenter private law practice—was the deciding factor. The new attorney general is expected to be



U. S. FOREST SERVICE

(From an illustration in "The Nation's Forests," by William Atherton Du Puy)

New Books

EACH of us here in the United States, whether he knows it or not, is the outright owner of a piece of land half as big as a city block, pretty much covered with trees, but perhaps with a group of burly stumps, a bit of grassy open space, a pile of rocks, and a touch of water on it." With this statement, William Atherton Du Puy arouses one to more than a passing interest in "The Nation's Forests" (New York: Macmillan. \$3). He appeals to his readers as part owners in the national forests. What is happening to these forests? Are they being protected? Is the rest of the nation's timberland being wasted or conserved? These are only a few of the questions which Mr. Du Puy takes up in his "report to the stockholders."

His story begins with a description of trees and forests in the United States, a picture which shows the realm that was ruthlessly attacked for years by the lumberjacks' swinging axes. How to curb this unbridled use of our forests, in which the lumber companies were leaving huge swaths in the wake of their cutting, has been only one of the problems in conserving the timberlands. Their failure to replant denuded acres has greatly contributed to the necessity for soil erosion work to stop rains from washing gullies and adding to floods. Another problem has been to watch for fires, to clean up inflammable underbrush, and to guard against hunters and tourists who start fires by their careless acts.

These dangers are stressed in Mr. Du Puy's story. He tells a great deal about the work which the state and national governments are doing to protect and restore our forest resources. The importance of this information is easily understood when one reads United States Forest Chief Silcox's introduction to the book. He says that our forests "give us building materials and fuel; rayons,

sugars, naval stores; surgical absorbents, newsprint, railroad ties; fiber containers and furniture; thousands of everyday things. Forest industry wages support five to six million people. Farm forests, the biggest single crop on American farms, furnish materials and provide supplemental cash incomes to two and one-half million farm families." This is sufficient argument that Mr. Du Puy's excellent survey of our forests should not be overlooked.

* * *

THERE was a good deal of interest stirred up this fall by the publication of "Dynasty of Death" (New York: Scribner's. \$2.75). A long novel, it is the story of Joseph Barbour and his family, who left their home near the rural village of Reddish, England, in 1837, and traveled by steerage to America. After landing, they went to Windsor, Pennsylvania, to join Joseph's brother, who was a partner with Armand Bouchard in the manufacture of firearms. With this simple beginning, the story moves quickly to the days when this firm becomes a munitions company with connections which reached out to influence foreign governments everywhere, and to have a sinister association with every war in the world for years.

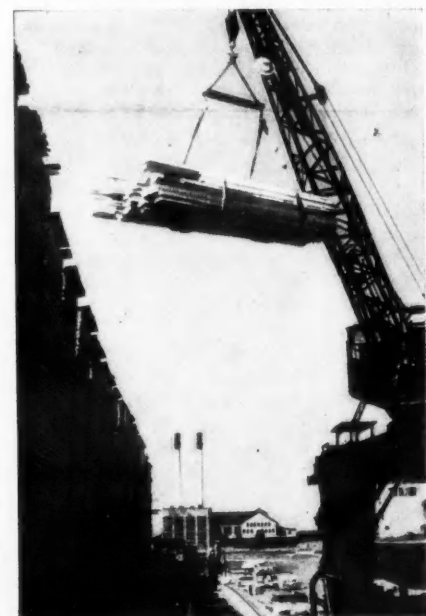
This simple outline of the plot by no means suggests the complicated tangles which are in the story. For 797 pages, the large cast of characters manipulate numerous international puppets, while backstage they fight among themselves for control of the company and its various interests. It is a story packed with enough life to satisfy any reader, and with the fiction-coated account of what must have been the experiences of many powerful munitions firms during the past century.

Who is the author? Listed on the book as Taylor Caldwell, "he" is actually Mrs. Marcus Reback, a housewife who lives in Buffalo, New York. She was born near Manchester, England, not far from where the opening scenes of her novel are laid. She took her pen name from her maiden name, Janet Taylor Caldwell. So it is as Mr. Caldwell that she reflects about the hours of research which went into her story. Although this is her first serious novel, she is reported to be planning other books, instead of continuing to write numerous stories for pulp magazines.

* * *

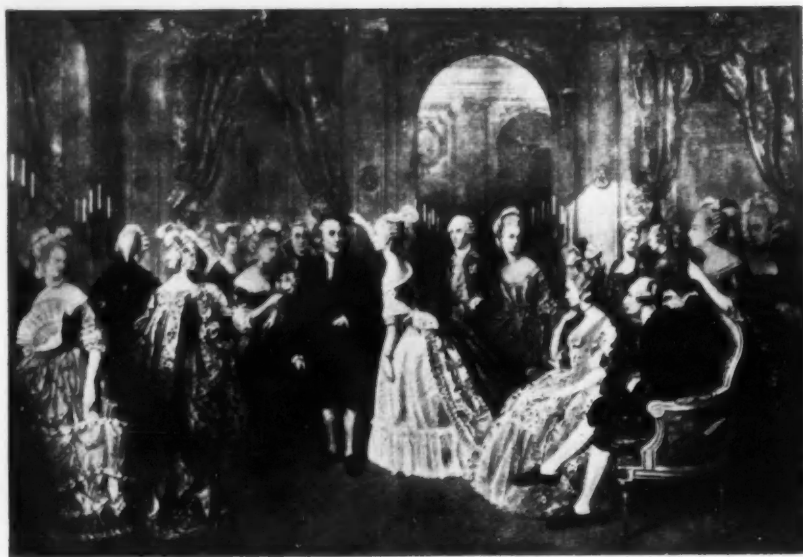
ANOTHER novel which is filled with strenuous living and exciting scenes is May Merrill Miller's "First the Blade" (New York: Knopf. \$3). With an accurate attention to historical background, this is the story of the American pioneers who conquered nature to make the San Joaquin Valley in California a fruitful section of farmlands. When these people first attacked the vast, dry plains there, only a few ranchers and scattered herds of cattle were around. Within a generation, they turned the valley from an unproductive waste into fertile fields. As though this task were not hard enough, they also had to fight against the hostile San Francisco railroad magnates. The stirring account of their experiences is told through the life of one woman, Amelia McNeil, who, from girlhood in Missouri to maturity in California, symbolizes the heroic and sturdy traits which her fellow pioneers exhibited.

—J. H. A.



LUMBER

(From an illustration in "The Nation's Forests," by William Atherton Du Puy)



BENJAMIN FRANKLIN AT THE COURT OF FRANCE
Dr. Franklin was one of our earliest and most distinguished diplomats. (From a painting by Andre Edouard Jolly.)

Historical Backgrounds

By David S. Muzzey and Paul D. Miller

On the Withdrawal of Ambassadors

THE circumstances under which both the American ambassador to Germany and the German ambassador to the United States were called home to report to their respective governments are an indication of the seriousness of the relations between the two nations. While the official explanation of the order to Ambassador Wilson to return to this country was that



DAVID S. MUZZEY

he was to give a first-hand account of recent developments in Germany, it is generally understood that the real reason for the action was to rebuke the Nazis for their recent reign of terror against the Jews. At the same time, the German government explained that it was calling Ambassador Dieckhoff to Berlin to explain the attitude of President Roosevelt and other high officials toward the events which have taken place in Germany.

Unusual Circumstances

It is not, of course, unusual for representatives of governments to return home to make reports on conditions in the country where they are located. But it is more than a routine matter when the circumstances are such as they were in the latest instance. While the United States and Germany have not severed diplomatic relations—an act which in the past has usually been a prelude to war—the temporary withdrawal of the two ambassadors may be interpreted as an act designed to register the strained relations which exist between the two nations.

It frequently happens in diplomatic practice that the representatives of foreign nations are recalled before the termination of their appointment. American history is full of instances where the ambassadors or other diplomatic representatives of foreign powers have been unacceptable to this government. Contrariwise, American ambassadors have been recalled because they were unacceptable, or *non grata*, to foreign governments. During the second administration of George Washington, for example, the American diplomatic representative to France, Gouverneur Morris, was recalled. The French government informed the American government that Morris was *persona non grata* because of his monarchistic views. At the same time, France recalled her representative to this country, Genet, at the request of President Washington. Genet had appealed to the American people, over the head of their government, to support his plans, and the government

justifiably asked the French government to recall him.

Before the United States severed diplomatic relations with Germany early in 1917, it had requested the recall of several diplomatic representatives of that country because of their activities which were considered unfriendly toward the United States. The first instance occurred in 1914 and involved a German consul in Seattle who was responsible for a case of desertion from the American army. As the war progressed and other instances of unfriendly acts by German diplomatic officials were brought to light, more recalls were made by the Berlin government at the request of the United States.

While any nation has the right to expel a foreign diplomat, such drastic action is seldom taken unless there is a complete severance of diplomatic relations, as there was in 1917, the last time the United States severed diplomatic relations with any nation. The general procedure is to inform the government in question that its representative is no longer acceptable and to ask for his recall. In such a case, the ambassador or minister receives a "letter of recall" from his own government, presents it to the foreign government in a final audience, and leaves the embassy or legation in charge of the next ranking official, generally the chargé d'affaires.

Ambassador's Role

In order that the most satisfactory and most friendly relations may obtain between two nations, it is essential that the ambassador be totally acceptable, or *persona grata*, to the foreign government. Otherwise there is constant friction and friendly relations are in serious jeopardy. An ambassador occupies a peculiar position. He is regarded as the personal representative of the head of one government to the head of another state. He has the right to a personal audience with the head of the foreign state at any time, and he speaks for the head of the government he is representing. To obtain satisfactory results, therefore, he must be acceptable to the nation to which he is sent.

If it is true that the reason President Roosevelt had Ambassador Wilson return to the United States was to register displeasure at the things that are happening in Germany, it is not an unprecedented action. At the time of the Ethiopian affair, it will be remembered, relations between France and Italy were extremely strained. The French government recalled its ambassador from Rome, and for many months there was no French ambassador in the Italian capital. It was only a few weeks ago that a new ambassador was appointed.

Personalities in the News

THE next attorney general of the United States is likely to be Robert H. Jackson. The President made no comment as to possible successors when he announced recently that Homer S. Cummings would resign his cabinet position in January. But it is thought that Mr. Jackson, who is now solicitor general in the Department of Justice, is virtually assured of being promoted to head the department.

Before coming to Washington five years ago, Mr. Jackson was a corporation lawyer—and a successful one—in Jamestown, New York. He began government service in the Treasury, and attracted a great deal of attention by his handling of the government's suit against Andrew Mellon for three million dollars in back income taxes. Since then he has defended the social security law, the surplus-profits tax, and other measures which involve some of the New Deal's most cherished programs.

Many Democrats regard Robert Jackson as one of the party's most promising young men (he is now 46 years old). He is a favorite with the President. An effort was made last winter to build him up as the Democratic nominee for governor of New York, probably in the belief that election to such a position would give him political prestige which might be useful in 1940, but the move was unsuccessful. However, it is probable that he will figure prominently in Democratic politics in the near future.

His speeches last winter against "big business," the concentration of wealth, and "America's 60 families" brought him into disfavor with many businessmen, who believe that the heavy-set, brown-haired solicitor general is too radical.

IN the midst of the recent Jewish persecutions in Germany, the United States ambassador to that country, Hugh R. Wilson, was called to Washington by Secretary of State Hull. Ostensibly, no special significance was to be attached to the order; Mr. Wilson had planned to



H. R. W.
HUGH R. WILSON



H. R. J.
ROBERT H. JACKSON

visit the United States this winter, anyway. But both here and in Europe, the incident was regarded as an expression of the displeasure which our government felt over the treatment which the Jews were receiving at the hands of the Nazis.

Hugh Wilson is a "career man" in the foreign service; he has served in the diplomatic corps for approximately 25 years. After graduating from Yale University and studying in France for a short time, he went to work in his father's Chicago retailing firm. But he had been out of college less than five years when he accepted his first diplomatic appointment, which sent him to Portugal.

He has been in the foreign service ever since, serving in Guatemala, Brazil, Austria, Switzerland, Mexico, and Japan, as well as Germany. During his 10 years as minister to Switzerland, he represented the United States at a number of international conferences. He has worked in the Department of State in Washington also, first as chief of the Division of Information, and later as assistant secretary of state. He left that office last January to become ambassador to Germany. A few months ago he published a book, "Education of a Diplomat," which has attracted considerable attention.

AFTER the worst of the recent Nazi excesses against the German Jews had raged for 14 hours, a small, dark man limped to the microphone of the govern-

ment radio station and called a halt to proceedings. The man was Dr. Joseph Paul Goebbels, the Nazi minister of propaganda and public enlightenment, without whose approval no sentence, phrase, or word may be printed in any German book, magazine, or newspaper, and no radio programs, lectures, moving pictures, or plays may be presented. Despite his diminutive stature Goebbels is one of the strongest men politically in Germany today, sharing with General Goering the possibility of succeeding Hitler.

Like Foreign Minister von Ribbentrop, Goebbels is one of the best educated Nazi leaders, and one of the most extreme. He joined forces with Hitler in 1922 and undertook to publicize the Nazi cause with his striking oratory and by publishing in Berlin a newspaper called *Der Angriff* which had 126 libel suits pending against it at one time, but which today is an official organ of the Nazi party.

Goebbels' education, his brilliant mind, and his shrewd instinct for judging what can and what cannot be done at any given time have made him one of Hitler's most favored aides. Some of the greatest public demonstrations in Germany have been the products of his resourceful mind, including, it is said, the recent anti-Jewish riots.

MARSHAL Edward Smigly-Rydz, the present dictator of Poland, has one thing in common with Adolf Hitler—when he was young he studied to be a painter, not a dictator. But Edward Rydz, which is his right name (Smigly is a nickname meaning "nimble") was caught up at an early age in international events beyond his control. Born near Lwow, which was formerly in the Austrian part of Poland, he became interested in the cause of Polish independence when the outbreak of the World War gave the Polish nationalists the chance for which they had long been waiting. Rydz's meeting with Josef Pilsudski, the first dictator of modern Poland, decided the future course of his life. From that time on he launched himself into the cause of Polish nationalism with all his strength.

Although not a professional soldier, he distinguished himself in the various military campaigns, and steadily rose in rank until a successful although reckless capture of the Ukrainian capital of Kiev, which he directed, distinguished him as one of the new Poland's most brilliant officers.

Smigly-Rydz's popularity with the army, which he commanded during the years of Pilsudski's dictatorship, convinced the aging marshal that this man should be his successor. In June 1936, following Pilsudski's retirement, he was officially named the First Citizen of Poland. Since that time he has generally been regarded as the Polish dictator, although his dictation is not so strong as is that of Hitler, Mussolini, or Stalin.

Smigly-Rydz today is nearly 51 years old. In spite of his stormy career, he is



GENERAL SMIGLY-
RYDZ



JOSEPH PAUL
GOEBBELS

a quiet man, more easy than abrupt in speech and gesture, and inclined toward careful study of each problem before taking any action. Some observers have suggested that he, like President Moscicki, is more of a figurehead for Josef Beck, than actual dictator. But most agree that his influence upon Polish affairs is positive, strong, and inclined toward holding the more extreme elements in check.

Are You a Humanitarian?

A HUMANITARIAN seeks to lessen suffering and to increase enjoyment among all forms of sentient life. He presumably feels love or friendship toward the object of his concern; yet his strongest emotion is a kind of imaginative flinching before the spectacle of inflicted pain. An emotional experience of direct, intense love for mankind in a mass is probably rare. Humanitarian movements have been chiefly directed toward preventing recognizable physical cruelty to men or animals or both."

This definition of the humanitarian appears in the Encyclopedia of the Social Sciences. Does it describe you? Here is a test which you may give yourself to determine whether or not you are a humanitarian:

When you read about the things that are happening in Germany, about helpless people being torn from their homes and beaten, about families being separated, about children crying for parents who have been snatched away, how do you feel?

1. Do you, in your imagination, see the men, women, and children who are suffering physical and mental torment in Germany as a result of these persecutions and repressions?

2. Do you feel distinct discomfort; that is, are you pained by what you have read, definitely sorry to the extent that the thing comes up in your mind again and again?

3. Do you feel disapproval and resentment that such unjust things should be done without experiencing any real sorrow, pain, or discomfort?

4. Do you feel that the whole matter is none of your concern? Even though you may be interested, do you feel no emotion or sentiment of pity? Are you indifferent to what is happening?

If you answer one and two in the affirmative, you may fairly be called a humanitarian. If you answer one and two in the negative, and either three or four in the affirmative, you could scarcely be so called.

Something to Think About

Are You Sure of Your Facts?

1. With how many nations has Secretary of State Hull concluded trade agreements?

2. On what type of products does Great Britain reduce her import duties as a result of the trade treaty?

3. What is the basic internal weakness of Poland?

4. What two men have played the most important roles in postwar Polish history?

5. The name of the CIO has been recently changed to what?

6. What position does Joseph Paul Goebbels hold in Germany?

7. What plan to settle the refugee problem has been discussed by Ambassador Kennedy and officials of the British government?

8. What are the outstanding characteristics of a humanitarian as defined by the Encyclopedia of the Social Sciences?

9. Why is the Ukraine so important to the Soviet Union?

Can You Defend Your Opinions?

1. What policy do you think the United States should adopt toward Latin America?

2. Do you think the United States government was justified in calling Ambassador Wilson home?

3. In your opinion, has the foreign policy of Poland promoted or endangered the cause of peace in Europe?

4. What do you consider the outstanding advantages of a college education?

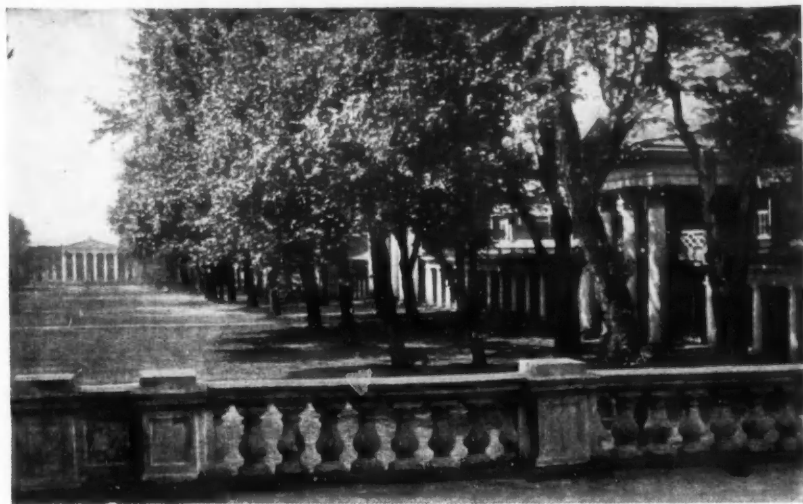
5. What effect, if any, do you think the Anglo-American trade agreement will have upon Germany?

6. Do you think the United States must have a thriving foreign trade in order to enjoy a high degree of prosperity?

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PRONUNCIATIONS: Pripetski (pree-pet'skee), Pilsudski (peel-sood'skee), Smigly-Rydz (smee-g'wee ritz'), Zeligowsky (zeli-goff'skee), Teschen (tesh'en), Gdynia (gdeen'ya), Wicenty Witos (vee-cen'tee vee'toes), Ignace Jan Paderewsky (ee-g'nace yahn pah-deh-ref'skee), Goebbels (gub'bels), Goering (gu'ring—u as in burn), Ribbentrop (rib'ben-troep), *Der Angriff* (dair'ahn'griff), Lwow (lwoof'), Moscicki (moes-chee'kee), Chigi (kee'gee), Ciano (chah'noe), Pirov (pee'roff), Saudi (sah-oo'dee), Tana (tah'nah), Yemen (yay'men), Galicia (ga-lee'shah), Tsitsihar (tsee-tsee-hahr), Changkufeng (chang-koo-feng), Harbin (har-bin').



THE UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA IS ONE OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL IN THE UNITED STATES

Locate Yourself!

Types of Students and Analysis of Prospects

Type 8

THE Type 8 student is fair but not particularly good in all his studies. If asked what his favorite course is he would find it difficult to say, because he is not especially interested in any of them. He does the work that is required of him in a mediocre way, but neither excellent nor poor. While not much interested in any course, he does not particularly dislike any. He does his work because it is there to do rather than because he actually enjoys his reading or studying. He has no clear idea of what he wishes to do after he finishes school. He is in a serious dilemma with respect to the selection of a career for later life.

Special Interests

There are very large numbers of students who conform to this type in every high school and in every college. The question is: What should they do? The first step, we should say, is for this student to acquire some special interest. He probably has ability enough to do quite satisfactory work along some line if he were to give it his concentrated attention. His danger is that he will go along at his present pace and never acquire the satisfaction which comes from action. There is danger that he will always do mediocre work so long as he is in school and that, not being especially prepared for any occupation, he will fall into some unskilled or semi-skilled class of work, do the work in a mediocre way, and never rise to anything better. Such is probably the fate of most students who would be classified under Type 8.

The boy or girl who fits the description which has been given, may inquire how an interest in any particular subject is to be developed. The answer is that one should pick out some course which is being taken and make up his mind that he is going to master it. The course which seems most interesting should be selected, and if no particular course is more interesting than the others one should be selected at random. Then the student should give extra time to it and see if he cannot rise above mediocrity. If he gives the extra time and comes to do better work, he is likely to find his activities interesting. One is, after all, not wholly helpless with respect to his interests. He can create them, and the best way to become interested in a thing is to know a great deal about it—to master it. At least that procedure should be given a lengthy and thorough trial.

After the boy or girl acquires an interest in some subject and finds himself doing better at it, he should then begin to cast about for an occupation which he may pursue. He may find some occupation along the line of the study at which he is doing the best. He can select his occupation after reading some good book on vocations. The next step is to follow the references on this vocation, and read every-

thing about it he can so as to develop a genuine interest in it. Then when the time to get a job comes he can go out after one for which he is somewhat prepared.

If this student is still in high school the question naturally arises of whether he should go on to college. This may be rather a hard problem to solve. Our advice is to try the procedure we have already suggested first. See what can be done about mastering some subject in high school so that really good grades may be obtained in it. If this is done and if a genuine interest in some subject is developed, the chances are that the student will profit from going on to college. If, however, he lacks the energy and initiative to do at least one thing well in high school the chances are very strong that he would not get much out of a college course.

One may go to college for cultural reasons or for vocational reasons, but he will not gain many advantages along either line unless he goes at his work energetically and with a purpose. The best way to determine whether he will pursue his work with energy and purpose is to look at his high school record and see whether he has shown the necessary qualities while in high school.

Vocations Open

If our Type 8 student finds that he cannot develop a living interest in any subject and cannot make excellent grades at it, even though he works untiringly and conscientiously at it, he need not despair. Under such circumstances he should not go to college, but should undertake to get a job when he finishes high school. He probably will never be prepared to do conspicuously well in professional work, but there are many vocations at which he can make a success. In most lines of ordinary skilled work and in many of the fields of clerical work and in many of the smaller business positions he can do reasonably well, provided he develops a pleasing, friendly personality and establishes a character above reproach. One who is pleasant, friendly, honest, and cooperative can make good at many vocations if his intellectual equipment is merely ordinary. These are all characteristics which may be acquired by conscientious effort.

But before one decides definitely that he is merely ordinary in attainments he should undertake to prove that he is above the ordinary in ability, in industry, and in determination. He should try himself out in at least one field to see if he cannot achieve conspicuous success. It is highly regrettable when any student capable of really big things goes along year after year in a rut of mediocrity simply because he lacks the initiative and the grit to seek higher ground. Students of this type should endeavor, while in high school, to combat this weakness.



PERSECUTION

A Jewish shop in Germany is boarded up after its windows have been smashed.

The Important Position of Poland in European Politics

(Concluded from page 1)



THE ST. ALEXANDER CHURCH IN WARSAW, POLAND

as large as Holland and Belgium combined.

The double misfortune of geographical position and lack of natural frontiers determined that Poland should adopt a vigorous foreign policy merely to survive at all. Up to 1926 no such policy was adopted. But in that year Marshal Pilsudski, one of the most prominent of Poland's military heroes, seized the government and established a dictatorship that has endured down to the present. Up until 1933 he relied upon the League of Nations and upon a mutual assistance pact with France for protection of Poland. And up to that year such a course seemed sound.

But Adolf Hitler changed all that. Pilsudski knew that Hitler was committed to the seizure of the Polish corridor and of Polish Silesia, and that he must act quickly while there was time. He suggested to France a preventive war against Hitler, but the French refused. Then Pilsudski came to the conclusion that Poland could no longer place much faith in France, a conviction somewhat justified by subsequent events.

Agreement with Germany

The precarious maneuver of changing horses in the midst of a turbulent current, then undertaken, has been more or less successfully completed this year. Pilsudski began with a 10-year nonaggression pact with Hitler. He did not underestimate the fundamental weakness of the Polish position. But, on the other hand, he saw that it contained an element of strength. Assuming that Germany and Russia were fairly evenly matched, and that the weight of Poland thrown on either side might decide the issue, Pilsudski quickly took advantage of the growing enmity between the Nazis and Russian Communists to begin building a neutral barrier of small nations from the Baltic to the Black Seas of which Poland was to be the keystone.

This year's recurrent series of international crises have seen Poland's foreign policy put to its severest test. After 19 years of relative peace in Europe, the League system collapsed and the old order of the "survival of the fittest" was reasserted. It was every man for himself, and Pilsudski's successor, Marshal Smigly-Rydz, and his clever foreign minister, Josef Beck, acted quickly. When Germany invaded Austria, the Poles took advantage of the international confusion to remove one obstacle in the way of their proposed neutral bloc, the anti-Polish policy of Lithuania. This policy extended its roots back to the year 1921, when a Polish general, Zeligowsky, invaded Lithuania and seized the ancient capital of Vilna. Since that year Lithuania had refused to enter into diplomatic relations with Poland, and sealed the border against commerce and even mail. By preparing to invade that small state the Poles forced Lithuania to recede from that position.

During the recent Czech crises, the Polish government was apparently prepared to side with France, England, and Russia. But when it became apparent that Germany was going either to annex or dominate Czechoslovakia, the Poles once more acted quickly and insisted upon their share. Polish troops marched into the Teschen district, and in one instance, even raced German troops to a key railroad town simply to keep the Germans from getting it. The Poles justified their policy toward Czechoslovakia on the grounds that they were protecting themselves, and if Germany was to expand at Czech expense, so should the Poles. To that end the Poles also backed Hungary's demands that Ruthenia be split up and a common Hungarian-Polish frontier established, a move that Hitler defeated.

Thus by skillful diplomatic maneuvering, the Polish republic, with only 35,000,000 people, managed not only to survive the storm, but to emerge from it better off than it had gone in. The neutral barrier is incomplete, but its possibilities have not been destroyed, and in fact, Beck is pushing for it harder than ever at the present time. The decisive action of Poland did much to raise Polish prestige in other central European countries, with one result that many of them are looking to Poland now as the only alternative to German Nazism or Russian Communism.

Internal Weakness

Polish success afield has not been matched at home, however. In marked contrast to Germany and Italy, Poland has never developed her industries to any appreciable degree. One reason for this has been the tremendous armaments expenditures which, having at times absorbed two-thirds of the budget, and now taking one-half of it, have left little capital for industrial expansion. There has been mismanagement to a greater degree than in most European countries, and such capital as has been obtained has not been put to very good use. Another reason lies in the fact that Polish industrial districts are concentrated along the German borders, and are so vulnerable to attack as to be virtually defenseless.

There is some effort now being made to remove these industries inland by establishing a central industrial region equidistant from Russia and Germany. The plans for this are ambitious, but so far little work had been done. Authoritative reports from Poland indicate that during the recent crisis only one munitions plant was functioning properly in all Poland. At present there is an excess of coal, and a dearth of nearly all other important minerals, a situation that throws the Polish industrial structure out of balance.

The outstanding internal achievement of Poland during these 20 years has been in the development of commerce. The tiny

Baltic fishing village of Gdynia has been raised to the status of the most modern and busiest port in the Baltic Sea. A Polish merchant fleet of more than 70 ships now connects Poland with the rest of the world. In order to provide a great central waterway from the new central industrial district to the sea, the Vistula River (which has been called "Poland's Mississippi") is being improved for navigation.

There has been no agrarian revolution in Poland. The Polish peasant, who makes up two-thirds of the population, has not greatly benefited by Polish independence, not in material goods anyway. His way of living remains much the same. His village—a collection of ramshackle wooden buildings in the midst of a wide plain—has changed little in these 20 years. He still suffers from the bitterly cold winters, degrading poverty, and ever-recurrent famine and near-famine. His standard of living remains among the lowest in Europe. He farms perhaps 20 small strips of land outside the village by primitive methods. Whatever margin of profit he may have realized is taken away either by high rents, or heavy taxes. He lives mostly on potatoes, seldom tastes bread or milk, and very rarely meat. When he works for one of the nearby aristocrats, he is paid about 20 cents a day. The average yearly income for a Polish family of four is about \$180.

Widespread Poverty

The peasant's sons would like to go to the towns to work, but conditions are no better there. Outside the aristocratic quarters there spread bleak and cheerless slums, their poverty displayed in broken sidewalks, sagging roofs, and in the utter lack of sanitary facilities. Work in the towns is hard, long, and wages are low. Besides, most of Poland's 3,000,000 Jews live in the towns. In spite of the fact that they live more miserably than any other element of the Polish population, the peasant is inclined to believe that it is the Jews who keep him from finding employment in the cities, and thus he is susceptible to the anti-Semitic propaganda.

The middle class in Poland is almost negligible. There is a wide gap between the workers and peasant and the brilliant class of Polish aristocrats at the top, who sit in elevated pews in the churches, drive back and forth in magnificent coaches, and live on estates as large as 30,000 acres. It is from this class that come Poland's bril-

liant officers' corps, diplomats, lawyers, and statesmen. And from this class comes the law of the land.

Opinions differ on the strength of the Polish army, into which so much money has been poured. Henry B. Kranz, in the current issue of the *Nation*, expresses the opinion that "the fanatically nationalist Polish army, with 3,000,000 magnificently equipped and trained soldiers, is only a little weaker than the Italian army." Others are not so sure, and point to the limited mechanization and to the large proportion of cavalry detachments, which suggest that the army is built on old, rather than upon new, lines.

Minority Groups

With all the apparent vigor of Poland's recent activities, the nation is by no means solidly united. For one thing, 12,000,000 people, or 32 per cent of the population, are minorities peoples—Germans, Russians, Jews, and Czechs. For another, the opposition groups far outnumber the small but compact government party. Nearly 20,000,000 peasants passively oppose the government (which has done very little for them), while their leader, Wicenty Witos, remains in exile. Other dissenting parties add some four million to that figure, and are grouped together under the label Morges Front (named for the Swiss town where the pianist-politician Ignace Jan Paderewsky now remains in exile). Recent elections in Poland indicate a growing strength among these groups, and suggest a trend toward a more parliamentary form of government.

Thus it is evident that although Poland has been playing power politics of the more advanced type, there are so many inherent weaknesses in her industrial agricultural, and political structure as to make the game as dangerous as it is fast. Her diplomats have steered her through dangerous shoals with expert skill, but equal dangers lie ahead, and the basic problems remain yet to be solved. The Poles are uneasy, at home and abroad, but they are not dismayed. As long as the foreign ministry is occupied by men who have the skill, diplomacy, wisdom, and vigilance to balance Germany against Russia and maintain the peace in eastern Europe, and to wage a sleepless diplomatic campaign against encroachments on the part of Nazis or Communists, Poland is believed to stand a good chance to survive.

Smiles

"I don't know what to make of my husband," said the Cannibal Queen.
"Have you tried this recipe?" asked her friend.
—WALL STREET JOURNAL

Grossest understatement of the year: "According to statistics released by the government, there are 87 women hunters and trappers in the United States."
—WASHINGTON POST

There is a story of a man who swallowed a penny and the doctor made him cough up two dollars.
—EXCHANGE

"I hope you are not afraid of microbes," apologized the teller, as he cashed the school teacher's check with soiled currency.
"Don't worry," said the young lady, "a microbe couldn't live on my salary."
—NORTH WIND

When a girl reduces she is going out of her weigh to please some man.
—WALL STREET JOURNAL

Anton Von Bruse poked his nose into a blacksmith shop when he was nine years old and asked for work. He got it. Today at 89 he's still working as a blacksmith. That ought to be a lesson to him.
—PONCA CITY NEWS

The shelled pecan industry is finding the wage-hour act hard to crack.
—PONCA CITY NEWS

A candidate reported during the recent election that in one town a person threw a base cowardly egg at him—the kind that hits and then runs.
—CLIPPED

"All extremely bright men are concealed."
"Oh, I don't know," said Hubert, "I'm not."
—FROTH

"I never knew till I got a car," said the old lady, "that profanity was so prevalent."
"Do you hear much of it on the road?"
"Why," was the reply, "nearly everybody I bump into swears dreadfully."
—CLIPPED

"Harry fainted at the club the other night. We thought he was going to die."
"Well, did he kick the bucket?"
"No; he only turned a little pale."
—SELECTED



"IT'S THAT WINDOW DISPLAY, SIR—THEY'VE BEEN TRYING TO FLY THROUGH OUR WINDOWS ALL MONTH!"
—KEATE IN COLLIER'S